The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5475 號五十七百四千五第 日六初月五年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1875. 三年禮 號九月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 8, MONTEGO, British bark, 316, James Griffiths, Newchwang 8th May, Beans and Oil.—ORDER.

June 8, PACO, Spanish sch., 207, F. Castro, Manila 17th May, Sapanwood.—ORDER.

June 8, GLEAM, British bark, 291, Burgess, Bangkok 15th May, Rice and Rosewood. —ORDER.

June 8, BELLE SAUVAGE, British ship, 890, Simpson, Singapore 11th May, Timber. —BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.

June 8, DAYLIGHT, Siamese bark, 447, P. Rademaker, Bangkok 22nd May, Rice. —CHINESE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR-MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 8TH.

Champion of the Seas, for San Francisco.
Oxfordshire, str., for Yokohama.

Departures.

June 8, CROCUS, str., for Saigon.
June 8, ESTEPONA, str., for Saigon.
June 8, JOHANN SMIDT, for Touron.
June 8, OXFORDSHIRE, str., for Yokohama.
June 8, HEDEMANN, for Foochow.
June 8, CHAMPION OF THE SEAS, for San Francisco.

Passengers.

DEPARTED.

Per *Oxfordshire*, str., for Yokohama:—
4 Cabin.
Per *Champion of the Seas*, for San Francisco:—
3 Cabin and 604 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish schooner *Paco* reports left Manila on 17th May, and had fresh variable winds throughout.

The British bark *Gleam* reports left Bangkok on 15th May, and had light S. and S.E. winds and calms throughout the passage.

The British ship *Belle Sauvage* reports left Singapore on 11th May, and had light winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The Siamese bark *Daylight* reports left Bangkok on 22nd May, and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Montego* reports left Newchwang on 8th May, and had moderate winds and fine weather the first part; the latter part fresh breeze to arrival.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 16th, Zephyrus from Cardiff; 22nd, Saturnus from Hamburg, Foward Ho from London, Fire Queen from Nagasaki; 27th, James S. Stone from Nagasaki, Norman Court from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 20th, Alexandra for Tientsin, Messenger for Guam; 22nd, Holstein for Chefoo and Newchwang.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 9th, str. Mussilia from Hongkong, str. Bombay from Shanghai, Stillman from Sydney; 10th, Annie Braginton from London; 12th, str. Golden Age from Shanghai, str. Kanagawa Maru from Shanghai, str. China from San Francisco; 13th, Florentin from Cardiff; 14th, Hermann from Takow, str. Volga from Hongkong; 15th, str. Crissa from Hongkong, str. Tokio Maru from Shanghai; 18th, str. Calabar from London; 19th, str. Fyen from Hongkong; 21st, str. Nevada from Shanghai, str. City of Tokio from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

May 9th, Walton for Hiogo; 10th, Peter for Takao; 14th, St. Thomas for Nagasaki, str. Challenger for Inland Sea; 12th, str. Bombay for Hongkong, str. Riga for Hongkong, Marie for Takao; 14th, str. China for Hongkong; 15th, str. Oregonian for Shanghai, str. Kanagawa for Shanghai; 19th, str. Tennis for Hongkong; 20th, Velox for Takao; 22nd, str. Golden Age for Shanghai, str. Tokio Maru for Shanghai.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Fuellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Hiberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Marie	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Rosetta M'Neill	New-York	Jan. 21
Balgownie	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kolga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Silurian	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Clarnicum (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Alnmum	Shields	Feb. 10
Golden Spur	London	Feb. 19
Hervatska	London	Feb. 25
Gustav	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Rollo	Lisbon	Mch. 1
Kaisow	London	Mch. 3
Devonhurst (s)	London	Mch. 10
Amadis	Swansea	Mch. 11
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Midnight	Liverpool	Mch. 20
Edward James	Portland	Mch. 22
Robert Boak	Cardiff	Mch. 25
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Lucia	London	April 17
Melbrek	London	April 18
Lord of the Isles (s)	London	April 20
Glaucus (s)	Liverpool	April 21
Pilgrim	Newcastle	April 24

Auction Sales To-day.

BOTTOMLEY & HUGHES,
At 12 noon,
Formosa Oolong Tea.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.

Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio, ... $1.00
Extra copies, ... 0.25
Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Sak Loong *Quan Chong* Junk arrived here on the 31st ultimo. In consequence of the late typhoon, she drifted on to a Foreign vessel, and the Crew were landed in her. Afterwards the Crew did not know where the Junk drifted to. Next morning she was found driven ashore at Yow-ma-tee, by the Crew, who found she had already been protected by Inspector BURNS and the Police. Hence the Junk and Cargo were quite safe from robbery. To record this act of Inspector BURNS's benevolence and trouble, this notice is given.

THE OWNERS OF THE *QUAN CHONG* JUNK.

7d 882 Hongkong, 7th June, 1875.

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of E. JENSEN, Esq.

Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos 14 and 16, Stanley Street lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st June prox. Rent $40.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1875. [tf 638

TO LET.

NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, on Morrison Hill. No. 3, can be let *Furnished*, or Unfurnished. Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER.
7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1875. [1m 800

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE,
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 7th instant until further notice, the Company's steamers plying between Hongkong and Canton, instead of leaving Hongkong at 8, and Canton at 9 A.M., will leave both ports at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
872 Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Scrip Certificate for one Share in this Company, numbered Six, and standing in the name of the late M. A. DOS REMEDIOS, having been lost, the same is cancelled.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary pro. tem.
2m 636 Hongkong 27th April, 1875.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Ango. 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, Jr., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
THOMPSON & Co.
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow,
June 5th, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 31st March, 1875.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.
HEARD & Co.
tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. HERMANN CAESAR EDMANN to sign our Firm on and after this date.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, Canton,
1st June, 1875. [1m 841

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FRANZ SEBASTIAN SCHÜTZE in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1874.
MARGESSON & Co.
1m 820 Macao, 27th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
MAGENS WILLIAM GREIG.
1m 725 Foochow, 8th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. PHIPPS has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
PHIPPS, HICKLING Co.
845 Foochow, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CONRAD MUNEO DONNER has been authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at this Port.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1m 842 Canton, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Tuitao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. THOMAS HALL to sign our Firm per procuration.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 654 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE OLIVER is authorized to sign the name of our Firm at Foochow.
HEARD & Co.
tf 719 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A STYLISH DOGCART, with Fast Canton PONY. *Also,*
A BASKET TRAP.
All in good order.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 869 Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

In the GOODS *of* HERBERT LANE,
Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same on or before the 31st day of October, 1875. After which date no Claim will be recognised.

All Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Communications should be addressed,
CAPTAIN C. H. PALMER,
Care of
The Manager of the
Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong.
1m 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary *pro. tem.* to the above Company.

Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.

RICHARD DEACON,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
9th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Godowns of Messrs. ELPHANT & Co., Praya Central,—

PGL E 1/9,	260 Half-chests Formosa OOLONG TEA.
EP A in heart, 1/10,	244 Half-chests Formosa OOLONG TEA.
L in triangle, 1/5, T	131 Half-chests Formosa OOLONG TEA.

635 Half-chests.

All warranted less Damaged by Rain and Sea Water.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

BOTTOMLEY & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
888 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 10th June, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases Devenish's PALE ALE, in Quarts.
" Jeffrey's XX Pints STOUT.
Cases SHERRY.
" PORT.
" GIN.
" BRANDY.
Black PAINT.
TURPENTINE.
Crystalized and Crushed SUGAR.
Assorted LOCKS and PAD LOCKS.
Also,
2 G. Chambers RIFLES, and
4 Double-Barrel Breech-Loading GUNS.
And
Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
898 Hongkong, 9th June, 1875.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
the 11th June, 1875, at Noon,—

An Invoice of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, comprising CURRY POWDER and CURRY PASTE, MANGO SLICE, LUCKNOW, CASHMERE, Bengal, Club, and Major Gray's CHUTNEY.

SAUCE, CAPERS, ARROWROOT, BISCUITS.

Alpacca UMBRELLAS, Henrietta CLOTH, Linen DRILL, EAU DE COLOGNE, TUMBLERS, MIRRORS.

43 REVOLVERS.
100 Long-Enfield RIFLES.
150 Boxes English Yellow SOAP.
Also,

An Invoice of Patent ELECTRIC BELLS, complete, and ready for immediate use on board Ship, or for House or Office purposes.
And

An Invoice of Clapperton, Paton & Co.'s Extra Long Flax CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

900 Hongkong, 9th June, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 12th day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Sundry HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—HAT STANDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, LAMPS, PICTURES, Iron, Brass, and Wooden BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Chevril GLASS, Lady's Work TABLE, Easy CHAIRS, Child's COT, WHATNOTS, JAPANESE SCREEN, English-made Marble-top Writing TABLE, Teak-wood PRESS for Plans, Office DESKS, Copying PRESS, Lady's Cloth-covered SEDAN CHAIR, &c., &c.

Also,

1 Screw EMBOSSING PRESS.
1 3-Burner Crystal Kerosine CHANDELIER.
1 GUN.
1 Test BOX.
1 American Cooking STOVE.
1 Iron STOVE.
And

Sundry BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
899 Hongkong, 9th June, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 18th June, 1875, at 11 A.M., at H. M. Naval Yard,—

SUNDRY VICTUALLING and NAVAL STORES, comprising:—
Old METAL, about 20 Tons.
Old COPPER, " 30 "
Old IRON, LEAD, STEEL, &c., &c.
BUNTING, LEATHER, CANVAS RAGS, &c., &c.
FLOUR, PORK, CANDLES, TEA, CHOCOLATE, &c.
FLANNEL, SERGE, DRILL TROWSERS, TUNICS, &c.
Also,
12 METAL PROPELLERS, weighing about 13 Tons.
75 Tons PAPER STUFF.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
895 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

TO be Sold by AUCTION ON A DAY to be hereafter fixed, in the early part of July (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendors for any other reason, of which due notice will be given,) the whole of
INLAND LOT No. 13,
with Two Large HOUSES fronting Aberdeen Street, and several CHINESE SHOPS fronting Wellington Street, erected thereon.

Arrangements can probably be made for a large proportion of the purchase money to remain on Mortgage at 8 %.

For Further Particulars, apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1875. [14d 848

NOTICE.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Will be ready to supply
PURE
CLEAR
TASTELESS
CRYSTAL ICE
AT THE
Beginning of June.
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
775 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now SHOWING in each Department a New and Varied Assortment of
CHOICE GOODS,
suitable for SUMMER WEAR,
COMPRISING:—
FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in SILK and WOOL POPLIN.
Light Fancy MOHAIRS.
Figured and Plain Japanese POPLINS.
ALPACAS.
Figured TUSSORE CLOTHS.
Black Fancy GRENADINES.
White Do. Do.
Colored GAUZES.
Printed MUSLINS.
Striped and Checked ORGANDIS.
WASHING MATERIALS for Ladies' Morning Wrappers, &c., in Printed LINENS.
French PERCALES.
Striped and Embroidered GALATEA CLOTHS.
Satin Striped and Check CAMBRICS.
BATISTE.
Figured BRILLIANTES.
TUSSORE CLOTHS.
LINEN LAWNS.
Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
Satin Check PIQUES.
Striped LAWNS.

Also Ready-made, a large Assortment of EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in all the new WASHING MATERIALS, guaranteed fast Colors, which will be found most suitable for this Climate.

The Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's UNTRIMMED STRAW and CHIP HATS.

The Newest Designs in French TRIMMED MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS.

Black Lace and White Shetland SHAWLS.
Black Lace SLEEVELESS JACKETS.
Book MUSLIN REGISTERED PANIER SKIRTS, POLONAISES, JACKETS, and TUNICS.
Book and Swiss MUSLIN EMBROIDERED COSTUMES.

Ready-made MORNING WRAPPERS in French CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTES, and French LAWNS.

A large Stock of FANCY LINEN SETS, COLLARETTES, Real LACE RUFFLE COLLARS and BEADED FICHUS.

Real LACE COLLARS and CUFFS.
Frilled LACE COLLARS.
TULLE and LACE RUFFLING.
Hemmed and Hem-Stitched and Lace Edge HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY and Lisle Thread GAUNTLET GLOVES.
French FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.
Children's White PIQUE FROCKS and PELISSES.
WASHING HATS.
Boys' WASHING SUITS, in all sizes.
Ladies' UMBRELLAS and SUN SHADES.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,
JUST LANDED, EX STEAMER "RIGA."

SUPERIOR TABLE and AFTER DINNER CLARETS.
DUCASSON & LABOZE'S
MARGAUX, 1ER. CRU, Quarts.
DUCASSON & LABOZE'S
CHATEAU LAFITE, Quarts.
DUCASSON & LABOZE'S
CHATEAU LEOVILE, Quarts.
GRAND CRU DE BLANQUET ST. ESTEPHE MEDOC, 1865, Quarts.
GRAVES D'AMBORES TABLE CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
ST. EMILION, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET, in Wood.
VERMOUTH, NOILY PRAT.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples of Wines, &c., on Application.

E. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
No. 17, Wyndham Street,
Next to *Daily Press* Office.
627 Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE OAVITE CHEROOTS, VIGUEROS, CABALLEROS, REGALIAS, LONDRES, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 CIGARS. No. 1, 2, and 3 CHEROOTS, CIGARETTES.
A. L. AGABEG, JR.,
Staunton Street.
855 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

TWELVE THOUSAND FEET MANILA HARDWOOD, just arrived per *Santa Lucia.* Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
822 Hongkong, 28th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.
For Particulars, &c., apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
662 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned has been appointed Secretary to the above Company, and that Mr. J. F. REDING has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 797 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.

ROYAL 8VO., CLOTH GILT, PRICE $10.

PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, shewing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets, and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.
3m 786 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

SAN SHING,

OF No. 102, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, *(A few doors to the Eastward of Stag Hotel,)* OFFERS for Sale a large assortment of JAPANESE CURIOS, LACQUERED and PORCELAIN WARE, recently imported, and of the newest styles, all of which will be sold at EXTREMELY MODERATE RATES.

Every advantage granted to Shippers and other Buyers of large quantities.
1m 813 Hongkong, 27th May, 1875.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 21st June proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M.

BUSINESS.

1st.—To consider certain proposed alterations in the Company's Articles of Association.

2nd.—To consider the propriety of making a further call.

N.B.—The proposed amendments in the Articles will be circulated among Shareholders in advance.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
21d 844 Hongkong, 31st May, 1875.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies by the O. S. S. Co.'s, P. & O. Co.'s, and M. M. Co.'s Steamers at the following Rates, less 15 % discount:—

	All Risks.	Free of Particular Average.
Hongkong to London, Tea,	1½ %	1¼ %
Do. Do. Silk,	1½ %	1¼ %

Other First-class Steamers at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 891 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 % discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 892 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 % discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 893 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

WANTED,

BY an Experienced Portuguese, a SITUATION as Junior BOOK-KEEPER or General CLERK.

Address "V. V.," care of this Paper.
7d 879 Hongkong, 7th June, 1875.

WANTED,

BY an English Lady, a SITUATION as Governess to Young Children, or an ENGAGEMENT to take entire charge of Children returning to Europe.

A moderate salary would be accepted, and good references can be given.

Address "T.," care of this Paper.
7d 859 Shanghai, 29th May, 1875.

WANTED

A GOOD and Experienced SALESMAN, for a STORE, not Portuguese, apply by Letter only, to "S." care of this Paper.
tf 779 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned must be sent in on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

DREYER & Co.
15d 843 Hongkong, 1st June, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

In re JAMES GREIG, *a Clerk in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Service.*
AND
JOSEPH HENRY BAKER, *Draper, both late of Hongkong, Bankrupts.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said JAMES GREIG and JOSEPH HENRY BAKER, will be held pursuant to the 151st Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, in the Supreme Court House, on MONDAY, *the 5th day of July*, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, before FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Officer appointed by the Supreme Court, sitting in Bankruptcy.

Proofs of Debts will be received, and Creditors, who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all claims not proved will be disallowed.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Official Assignee.
7d 881 Hongkong, 7th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
1m 838 Hongkong, 1st June, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

MALPASS PATENT COMPOUND, for preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants and other Insects, is Cheap, and simple in its Application to Timber for Building purposes, &c.

Master Packages for trial, with full instructions supplied, and Orders received by
W. H. NOTLEY,
FOR
B. DAVIES,
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA.
tf 729 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

BRITISH S. S. *CHEVIOT*, WATT, MASTER, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given until 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods remaining in store after the 4th June will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
794 Hongkong, 24th May, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35. ... ... 35 cases Beer.

Ex "Iraouaddy," 11th March, 1875.
GFT ... ... 1 case Books.
LR... ... ... 5 bars Iron.

Ex "Djemnah," 16th May.
LB, Nos. 123/124... 2 cases Sundries.
MP... ... ... 6 " " for M. Puthon.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"LY-EE-MOON,"
Captain Forrest, will be despatched for the above Port at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 9th instant, instead of at the time previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
897 Hongkong, 9th June, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M., instead of the time previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
3d 901 Hongkong, 9th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this date the RETAIL PRICE OF ICE will be
TWO CENTS PER POUND.
JOHN F. HORGAN,
Agent.
7d 896 Hongkong, 9th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A NEW HOUSE, with Water and Gas laid on, No. 19 and 21, situated in Mosque Street.

For Particulars, apply to
J. A. DA SILVA.
889 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE.

THREE HUNDRED TONS Best Japanese KARAMZ COALS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 890 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon, for the Supply, under

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....„ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 9TH, 1875.

It is very difficult to decide from the facts at present known how far the King of BURMAH is really implicated in the atrocious outrage by which Mr. MARGARY lost his life and the Yunnan Expedition was broken up. The testimony is very conflicting, and there is some reason to fear that the real truth will not be elicited. A great difference of opinion prevails among British officials, some believing his MAJESTY to be entirely innocent of any sinister or unfriendly designs against the British Indian Government, while others are deeply impressed with the conviction that he is not to be trusted further than he can be seen, and is capable of the worst treachery, when it can be safely adventured upon. Thus Colonel WYNDHAM states that the Golden Footed Monarch is most anxious to settle matters amicably, and denies all complicity in the failure of Colonel HORACE BROWNE'S Expedition. Further, that his denial is confirmed by careful private inquiry, and that the rumoured ill-treatment of foreigners by the KING is quite unfounded. Captain COOKE, the officiating Political Agent at Bhamo, on the other hand, is reported to be of opinion that the KING'S protestations of friendliness are not worth a moment's credence, and that strong measures will have yet to be taken to bring him to his senses.

An equal divergency of opinion seems to prevail in other quarters. The Rangoon correspondent of an Indian contemporary states that the Chinese merchants at Mandalay are leaving in large numbers, as they report that a Chinese army from Momein is to cross the frontier to help the King of BURMAH against the British in case of war, and say that they would certainly be beheaded by their own countrymen if found trading in Mandalay. The same writer also says that the KING has given orders for the immediate construction of a large entrenched camp at Minlah, about one hundred miles north of Mandalay, where he proposes to send his treasure and wives in the event of hostilities breaking out. In contradiction to this statement the *Rangoon Gazette* asserts that the King of AVA has issued a proclamation from Mandalay, enjoining his subjects, as well as foreign traders, not to suspend their business transactions, but to go on in the usual way, promising them, at the same time, that he would on no account fight the English, and that he would preserve to them all their rights and privileges. Notwithstanding this assurance, however, the construction of forts along the river, the storing of provisions, and other preparations go on just the same. No wonder that foreign merchants are somewhat at a loss to know what to think, and unable to decide what course to pursue.

The most obvious deduction seems to be that the King of BURMAH is fooling his own people. He probably never seriously contemplated going to war with the British Indian Government. He must be aware, however conceited he may be as to his own power and resources, that he could not possibly make an effectual stand against British power, and though he doubtless fain would argue the frontier question out by the sword, he knows, as well as anybody else, the utter futility of attempting to do so. It was necessary, however, that he should vapour and make a show of defiance in order to sustain his reputation with his subjects. He will probably cause it to be understood by them, when matters are pacifically settled, that his resolute and determined attitude, together with the formidable preparations he had made in case of hostilities being provoked, intimidated the British and induced them to offer him favorable terms. He will no doubt give way on the Kareneese question, and will probably offer some apparent proofs that he was innocent of any connivance with the murderous and dastardly attack on the Burmo-Chinese Expedition. And though there are certainly grounds for very strong suspicion that he was the real instigator of the outrage it would be extremely difficult to gather any real and *bonâ fide* evidence of the fact. So it is most likely the wily potentate will come off triumphant from his difficulty, and that no appeal to arms will be made. He is pretty well aware that the mud and earth ramparts of Mandalay would constitute a poor defence against British guns, and that a very brief bombardment from British steamers in the Irawaddy would suffice to set the wood-built city in flames. Evidently the crafty tyrant knows what he is about; he is equal to the task of hoodwinking his own people; he will, it is to be feared, also prove able to throw dust in the eyes of English officials. And this, too, through no fault or lack of penetration on their part. It is possible, however, that the investigations in Yunnan may throw some further light upon His MAJESTY'S connection with that melancholy tragedy.

Mr. Justice Snowden sat in the Summary Court yesterday as usual. There were no cases of any interest.

The British ship *Champion of the Seas* was towed out of the harbour, last evening, by the steam-tug *Fame*.

Yesterday was the Chinese festival of dragon boats, and was observed by many of the natives in the colony as a holiday.

The Agent of the P. M. S. S. Company has received a telegram stating that the steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco May 15th, arrived at Yokohama on Monday, and sailed for Hongkong yesterday.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, some of the cargo boats and sampans were apparently in great fear of another typhoon, as when a squall swept through the harbour from the Westward they flocked down to East Point for shelter.

The second performance of Mr. Byron's popular burlesque, "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," by the members of the Amateur Dramatic Club, came off last night at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. Although the weather was unpropitious, the fame of the first representation sufficed to attract a good house. The characters were all delineated with equal force and faithfulness as on the last occasion. The local hits were also received with most evident relish, and called forth loud applause. The band of the 80th Regiment was again in attendance, and under Mr. Frayling's leadership played an admirable selection.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Messrs. André, (chairman), F. D. Sassoon, Bayliar, Q.C., Sands, J. Greig, Karberg, C. P. Chater, McCulloch, A. H. Chinoy, Middleton, Anton, Landstein, J. T. Chater, Sandeman, Joost, Hancock, Ellwell, and Head.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said the business before the meeting was the confirmation of the minutes of the meeting held on the 25th ultimo, when it was agreed to wind up the Company.

Mr. HEAD (secretary) read the minutes of last meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that they be confirmed.

Mr. MIDDLETON seconded and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then said, on behalf of the liquidators, that an arrangement had been come to whereby the Hongkong and the China Fire Insurance Companies had agreed to take over the business of the Victoria on very favourable terms. As soon as the accounts were ready, they would be laid before the shareholders at a meeting which would be called for that purpose.

Mr. MIDDLETON asked if the register would be kept open for transfers.

The CHAIRMAN said the liquidators had the power to keep it open, and it would be kept open till they closed it.

The meeting then terminated.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

8th June.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "CEYLON."

John Peter Reynolds, master of the British barque *Ceylon*, charged George Symons, cook on board, with unlawfully disposing of ship's property without his consent on the 5th instant.

The prosecutor said that the prisoner was cook and had disposed of about 270 lbs. of slush (fat skimmed from the cook pan after the sailors' own provisions have been boiled) which he valued at $8 or $9. He was on shore when the slush was landed. The steward reported the circumstances to him. It is usual to give the cook the slush in most ships, and he would have given the prisoner this, only he had missed some of the ship's provisions. This morning he found he was two casks of beef short, but he had no suspicion as to who took them.

John Bruce, the second mate, said on Saturday he helped the cook to get about one cask and a quarter of slush over the side. In all ships he had been in the cook had always had the slush. He thought he was doing nothing wrong in helping him to get his out of the ship. A sampan took it on shore. He could recognise the man who bought the slush, but he did not know what he gave for it.

Prisoner said he had been thirteen years at sea, and during that time he had always seen the cook have the slush. He had been cook and assistant cook during that period. He had never signed for slush on the articles. He had been in the *Ceylon* for seven months. He had sold slush before. He did not know if the Captain knew of it, but the chief officer knew. He considered the slush was his own, and that he was justified in selling it.

The prisoner was ordered to pay $5, restitution to the master, the sum for which the slush was sold.

THE "CORNUVIA."

Thomas Boolyman, second officer of the British ship *Cornuvia*, charged George J. Adam, chief officer of the ship, with being drunk and assaulting him on the 7th instant.

On the complainant being called into the witness box he said he had no evidence to offer.

The case was then dismissed.

Force and weakness arrange the world. If there were nothing but force, all men would be fighting; but God has created weakness to make everything easy on the earth. Thus the world is composed of asses who carry and men who load.—*Voltaire.*

M. Gambetta addressed about 2,000 of his constituents on the 23rd April in the ball-room of the Rue Menilmontant. Each person who attended had received a special invitation, the meeting thus being legally a private one. M. Gambetta gave an account of the political events that had passed since he had last addressed his constituents. He said that the attempt to the restore the Monarchy had miserably failed. The Septennate was already almost forgotten. The Republic has been established. It might fall short of what it ought to be; but it was better than could have been expected from the circumstances amid which it was founded, and by steady effort it could perhaps be made strong and powerful. The Senate, he said, was meant to serve the cause of reaction, but he thought it would prove to be essentially democratic in its tendencies. When a revision of the Constitution took place he thought it would be in a Republican sense.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

8th June.

BEFORE THE HON C. MAY.

STREET CRIES.

Two hawkers, for hawking goods which are only allowed to be sold in the market and for calling out their wares in No. 5 District, were fined 50 cents each. Four hawkers, for hawking without licenses and calling out the wares, were fined 25 cents each. Four hawkers for calling out their wares only in No. 5 District were fined 10 cents each.

STEALING AN ANCHOR.

P.C. No. 60 charged Lum Ayun with the unlawful possession of a junk's anchor at Yow-mah-tee at 3.30 a.m. on the 8th instant.

Leung Acheong, a boatman at Yow-mah-tee, said his boat was on the beach cleaning. The constable came to him and asked if he had lost an anchor, and on looking at the bow he saw it was gone.

The constable said another robbery had been committed near the spot only half an hour before, and he found a box in the street. He suspected the prisoner of that.

The prisoner was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.

Kwok Acheong and seventeen others were charged with gambling on Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co.'s premises.

Inspector Grey said on the afternoon of the 7th, Mr. Deane, Superintendent of Police, handed him a warrant procured on the information of a gambling detective, and guided by him he went to Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co.'s premises at 9.15 p.m. through the front door and down the back stairs into the servants' quarters. This was the only way of getting down at that hour of the night. On entering the servants' room at the basement of the house the sixteenth and the seventeenth prisoners rushed out of the room but he seized them and handed them to the police. Other constables with him passed and went into the room. He also went in and found a round table with a mat fastened to it. On it was a lamp, a large quantity of cash, and a number of lighted candles, giving a good light in the room. There was a cup for covering the gambling cash, a counting stick, counters, three dollars and 90 cents in silver, three dollar notes and in a bag on the table were other $3, seven cents in copper and 200 cash. He saw the eighth prisoner run across a yard to another room and the eighteenth in the act of running across the yard. P.C. Maxwell caught them. The rest were caught in the room. In answer to the fourteenth prisoner he said he did not see him in the room asleep, as all in the room were in custody by the time he got in. In answer to the seventeenth prisoner, he said he was not asleep outside the door. He stopped him and the sixteenth going out and they struggled with him to get away.

Police sergeant Quincy said he was the first to enter the room. There was a round table in the room and beds all round, the men in the room appeared to be in confusion.

P. C. No. 6 said he arrested four. The seventeenth was lying on a bed and pretended to be asleep. The noise they made in the confusion was enough to wake him if asleep.

P. C. Maxwell No. 45 said he saw the eighth prisoner run across the yard, and he was in the act of getting on to a bed when he caught him.

Chow Akwai, informant, said the information he laid was true. He went on the 4th at 9.30 p.m., and saw twelve or thirteen men there. The first prisoner was the man who received the money, and the second counted the cash. He played, won and lost at seven games and eventually lost $1. Paid eight per cent. on the winnings. He identified the third, fourth, sixth, and ninth prisoners as having been present that night. He went again on the 5th and was there from 9.30 p.m. till 10.30 p.m. The same managers were there. The third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, seventeenth and eighteenth prisoners were there that night. He won $1.50. He went again last night and the same managers were there and all the prisoners were gambling. He paid his usual dollar, which was marked, and seized by the police on the table. He won two mice just as the police came in. As the police came there was great confusion, some rushed to one room, some another and some out of the entrance door. He was not introduced there at any time. He heard there was public gambling and went there as a stranger, any other stranger could have gone there like him.

The first prisoner said the witness did come on the 4th instant, and gambled and lost. He then tried to squeeze $10 and because they would not pay he threatened them, making a great row.

The prisoners made the usual lame excuses.

The first was fined $200, in default six month's; the second and fifth $50 each, or three months; the seventh and tenth $15 each, or one month's; and the rest $25 each, or six weeks' hard labour.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. AND THE "CHINA MAIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—My letter inserted in your yesterday's paper has been honoured by the *China Mail* by a leading article in its issue of last night, which I should wish to make the object of a few remarks, and I therefore hope that you and your readers will excuse my troubling you again.

I shall not dwell on the first part of the article, in which your contemporary admits that he was in error by using the phrase—not wrong statement—one or two days instead of five days, and afterwards amuses himself by making some calculations over our steamer expenses and loss of revenue, which I have no doubt is a very pleasant way for the *China Mail* to spend an idle hour, but which are entirely worthless for everybody else.

Your contemporary says:—"Now there was no evidence whatever tendered as to any loss having been incurred under the latter head, so that we are justified in eliminating it from consideration. Nor indeed was any offered as to a loss from the difference of employment." The *Mail* proceeds:—"If his (Mr. Suenson's) statements in the *Press* are correct, how comes it that none of this special damage was attempted to be shewn in Court?"

It is evident from the above quotation that the *Mail* has no knowledge of the proceedings in our case about which it has been writing so much, and that it neither knows what an Admiralty Court is or what it has to do. I think it rather strange that I, who am a foreigner, should have to give the editor of the *China Mail* information about such matters, but I shall do it with pleasure and with all possible courtesy. The damage was not specified, simply because the Admiralty Court had nothing to do with it, but only had to decide if the Company was entitled to damages or not. If the court had given a verdict for the Company we should have had to produce our books, together with all necessary specifications for the Registrar and merchants, and the Company would then only get what it could prove to have lost on account of the cable, which shows that such expressions as "attempt to squeeze" are meaningless and only an attempt to scandalise.

The Court gave a verdict for the defendants, and consequently the specification of the damage and our books could not be examined and were not even asked for. It is therefore impossible for the *China Mail* or anybody else to deem the claim for damage exaggerated or an "attempt to squeeze."

There is one point in conclusion which it also may be well for me to notice, that is, what the *China Mail* calls fair comment on blunders of diplomacy on the part of the Company's managers. Everybody who has been reading the different articles in the *Mail* about the Foochow difficulties knows what "fair comment" means, and everybody who is acquainted with the result—that the Company is going to build the line on such terms which it from the beginning considered reasonable and right—knows also what the blunders of diplomacy on the part of the Company's managers are. I should only wish that the Company may make many such blunders.

Your contemporary is trying to correct me. He says, in point two, "The cable (should it not be cables?)" No, it should be cable; but should that Mr. Sorensen, who perhaps entirely neglected to make good his case, not be somebody else? I have at all events not the pleasure of being acquainted with that gentleman.

I am Sir,
Yours most respectfully,
A. SUENSON,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

Lady Killers.—Tight stays.—*Fun.*

An Evil Spirit.—British brandy.—*Fun.*

The return of the Poles of the United Greek Church to the Orthodox Russian Church is progressing rapidly. Archbishop Joseph, formerly Archimandrite of Bulgaria, who was named archbishop by Pope Pius IX., has also gone over to the Orthodox Church.

THE BLOCKADE BLUE BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—A perusal of the correspondence contained in this Blue Book will show that the conclusions arrived at by the Earl of Carnarvon are almost identical with the views of Sir Brooke Robertson, whose despatch on the subject he characterizes as a very lucid, comprehensive, and temperate exposition of the whole question. As the Report of the Commission of Inquiry cannot be characterized in the same terms, we may assume that the Colony has to thank the members of the Commission for it is to be hoped only the temporary success of Sir Brooke Robertson's view. In fact, the style of the Report was so unusual for a state paper that when forwarding it to the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Arthur Kennedy allows it to be seen pretty clearly in his despatch, that he considered it so intemperate and in some respects so erroneous that he could not give it his sanction by publishing it; and the Earl of Carnarvon, when authorizing its publication, with quiet sarcasm puts it on the ground of deference to the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce. The Colony has nothing to complain of in regard to Sir Arthur Kennedy's despatches, as he has backed up the complaints brought before him, as far as he could reasonably do so, and the opinion of Mr. Hayllar, who was then Acting Attorney General, on the *Kum Hop Sing* case is as outspoken as any utterance of the Commission, but with this great difference that he has solid foundation for the remarks he makes, and does not go beyond what the facts warrant.

Unquestionably Sir Brooke Robertson appears in the character of Satan reproving Sin when he writes, "Unfortunately, the foreign portion of the Colonists either do not or will not see the matter from any point of view but their own." Seeing that this statement describes precisely his own state of mind, and not content with this, he writes in another part of his despatch, about "the loose way in which memorials and resolutions are voted by Chambers of Commerce and public meetings, and, Her Majesty's Government asked to accept them," when it is evident from this very Blue Book, that he accepts hearsay evidence in at least quite as loose a manner, and not only acts upon it himself, but gets Her Majesty's Government to act upon it also. Both of these points are brought out most incontestably by Mr. Hayllar's opinion.

A copy of this opinion was sent to Sir Brooke Robertson, who acknowledges it in the following terms:—"I have read the opinion of the Acting Attorney-General with the attention it deserves, but regret that I cannot coincide with the view he takes of the matter; it is inexpedient, therefore, to offer remarks upon a document emanating from so high an authority, and the merits of which I prefer to leave unchallenged.

"The fact is, that in the absence of the complainants, I do not see how a satisfactory issue could be arrived at; I did my best, however, with the evidence before me, but I was then willing, as I am now, to investigate their complaint before a mixed Tribunal according to precedent, if they appeared in person and stated their case.

"As regards the protection to be accorded them, they need be under no apprehension on that point during the progress of the enquiry. I shall feel obliged, however, by being made acquainted with the views of his Excellency the Governor, with reference to its being extended beyond that period."

In this short despatch Sir Brooke Robertson has shirked the question altogether in one place—he has begged the question in a second place—and he has tried to burke the question in a third place.

The points in Mr. Hayllar's opinion which Sir Brooke Robertson shirked replying to, were 1st the nature of the evidence upon which he had stated that the *Kum Hop Sing* was legally seized, and that her owners and master had admitted so, although he was specially challenged to do so, and it was pointed out to him, that the name of the vessel which seized her, as given by him was actually wrong in fact; 2nd, the truth or falsehood of the junk owner's statement that no "Grand Chops" were ever granted at the Formosa ports; and 3rd the lawfulness of the Customs' Farmer of Kwangtung seizing a Junk bringing goods from Fohkien. Upon these two latter points Mr. Hayllar made the pointed assertion that upon these two vital issues, Her Majesty's Consul leaves this Government altogether in the dark, and yet though challenged in this direct form Sir Brooke Robertson quietly replies that he prefers to leave unchallenged the merits of a document emanating from so high an authority.

Unless Sir Brooke Robertson's sole object was to burke the enquiry, why should he insist on the complainants making their appearance in Canton? The facts were admitted that the Junk had no grand Chop and that she was going to Hongkong. The points in dispute, were—was it true that no "Grand Chops" were issued in Formosa? and was it legal for the Hoppo of Kwangtung to seize vessels coming to Hongkong from another jurisdiction? To solve these questions it was quite unnecessary for the complainants to appear personally in Canton, and yet Sir Brooke Robertson insisted on their doing so, informing them at the same time that they would receive no protection from him if they had been engaged in a smuggling transaction, plainly implying that he had already prejudged the vital issues of the case. Will he not, or can he not, see that to call in question the jurisdiction of a Chinese mandarin is as dangerous a thing as was the calling in question of the authority of the Church in the Middle Ages, and that for the complainants to go to Canton was running into the same danger as Huss did at Constance, or Luther at Worms. The question was not one of smuggling at all, although Sir Brooke Robertson treated it as such. It was a much more burning question than that. It was as to the jurisdiction of the Hoppo, and the Consul could not see that, and the result was that the *Kum Hop Sing* was confiscated without any real attempt upon Sir Brooke Robertson's part to prevent it.

The Blue Book does not show that Sir Brooke Robertson enlightened this Government upon the point of "Grand Chops" from Formosa, but in his *resumé* of seizures examined into by him and dated 1st Dec., being an enclosure in his despatch to the Foreign Office of that date, he states the Canton authorities emphatically denied that no duties were levied in Formosa, and that there was a well known regulation that if there was no Customs establishment at any place from which a junk sails, she has to go to the nearest port where there is one, and there obtain a port clearance on payment of duties. This may be perfectly true in regard to Kwangtung, but it does not settle the question in dispute, which is whether such a regulation exists in Fohkien, and whether even if it does exist the Kwangtung mandarins are entitled to take cognizance of its violation. Furthermore the statement is in direct contradiction to that made by the master of the junk to the Acting Registrar General, that if by stress of weather he was compelled to go into Amoy, which is under the same jurisdiction as Formosa, he would not require to pay any additional duties whatever on continuing his voyage to Hongkong, unless he broke bulk. In that case, and if he delivered his cargo in Amoy, he would have to pay Import duty.

Granting for the sake of argument, although it is not proved, that there is an element of smuggling in the transaction, inasmuch as export duty was not paid on the cargo of the junk, and conceding the jurisdiction of the Hoppo, still the vessel and cargo ought not to have been confiscated, because hitherto such papers as she had had been sufficient, and her seizure was without notice of any new regulation being in force. A proper representation of this from Sir Brooke Robertson would doubtless have secured her release with a caution or at most a nominal fine, and it would have been one step in educating the mandarins to a sense of justice as understood by us. As it is this arbitrary enforcement of new regulations without notice, renders the native trade an uncertain one for those who carry it on. I pointed this out in my letter of 19th September last, *apropos* of the seizure of some oil junks, because in the same arbitrary manner the Hoppo had declared they were smuggling as they had paid duty according to custom on a West Coast picul of 125 catties, whilst he declared the Canton picul of 100 catties was the correct weight. My informant in that case instituted a most unfavourable comparison between the action of the Hoppo and what would have been the action of our Government in such an instance, which he fully believed would have given ample notice in the newspapers. In his despatch Sir Brooke Robertson admits that harsh treatment of junk traders, according to European ideas, does exist, but thinks this is the result and a consequence of the institutions of an arbitrary Government. Acting on this comfortable conviction, he takes no steps to mitigate the harsh treatment even of Hongkong-owned junks unless he is actually compelled to do so, and then he does it in the most ungracious manner possible, and with apparently a bias against the complainants.

An attempt may be made to explain away the difficulty raised by the jurisdiction of the Hoppo being called in question, by asserting that he is not a revenue farmer at all but a paid Imperial official. *Technically*, and in the exact sense of the word as used by us, he may not be a farmer, but he pays a large sum for his appointment—he does not account for his receipts—and he retains in his own pocket as much of these receipts as he safely dares to do. *Constructively* therefore he is a revenue farmer, and it is an abuse of common sense to argue from the application of the revenue laws in England to the application of the same laws in China. This is evident from the following examples. Not long ago, the Canton Steamboat Co. found their receipts from the conveyance of cotton reduced to almost *nil*. On making inquiry, it was found that the Hoppo had made some concession to importers of cotton by junks, but what the nature of the concession was it was difficult to ascertain. Its effect, however, was to alter the means of conveyance of cotton to Canton, and the result was that the duties passed into the hands of the Hoppo instead of into the Foreign Customs, as they would have done if the cotton had arrived by steamer. This certainly shows the uselessness of the Earl of Derby's despatch to Mr. Wade requesting that the Peking Government may give directions to render the collection of *their* revenue as little vexatious to the Colony as possible. It is said that in the matter of opium at Swatow the case is somewhat similar. Swatow is on the borders of Kwangtung and Fohkien, and by making a concession at Swatow, opium intended for Fohkien is landed there, so that the Revenue of the Hoppo of Fohkien is diverted from him, in the same way as the Imperial Government had its duties on cotton diverted at Canton. Such is the dodge and shifty individual who runs a Hongkong as much irritation, and for whom it is asked to make unheard-of concessions. Neither is the Viceroy altogether clean-handed, as he receives the lekin dues collected at Swatow, and to the extent he benefited last year, to the same extent was his brother of Fohkien crippled in his resources, which were strained to the utmost to meet the expenses of the expedition to Formosa. If the Customs duties were purely Imperial no questions of jurisdiction could arise, but the Revenue laws being such as they are, and being administered by the men they are, and in the manner they are, Hongkong is entitled to demand that the question be fairly argued out and not ignored, as its ignoring has already cost its people the confiscation of several junks.

The omission to discuss this vital question of the Hoppo's jurisdiction detracts very seriously from the praise the Earl of Carnarvon bestows upon Sir Brooke Robertson for his exposition of the whole question, and it is surprising that with Mr. Hayllar's opinion before him the Earl of Carnarvon did not refer to it. It is evident that he has failed to see the point, because he quotes the case of Gibraltar, which likewise gives rise to frequent complaints, and where Spanish cruizers constantly search their national vessels *clearing from* that port. The substantial ground of grievance in Hongkong, which the British Government can take up, is in regard to vessels *entering* the port and coming from other jurisdictions than that of the Kwangtung Hoppo, and yet being seized by him. That the Earl of Carnarvon, and following his lead, the Earl of Derby have failed to see this point in all its bearings, is evident from the reference to the Revenue laws of China and the statement that Mr. Wade will be requested to urge the Government at Peking to issue instructions to render the collection of *their* Customs Revenue as little vexatious as possible to the Colony. From the example given above of the manner in which the Hoppo diverted the cotton duties at Canton, it must be evident that the despatch of the Earl of Derby can be nothing better than waste paper.

In paragraph 10 of his despatch the Earl of Carnarvon intimates that the views of Government have altered in regard to the expediency of allowing a Chinese Consul to reside in Hongkong, and that no substantial argument can be advanced against allowing him to collect receipts for export duty levied in China (whatever that may mean), and grant similar receipts for import duties into China; and in paragraph 11 he states that the appointment of a Chinese Consul would be no concession, but only the recognition of a reciprocal right which China is entitled to claim, and although it is not the duty of one country to enforce the revenue laws of another, still in view of the peculiar circumstances of Hongkong and of the facilities which its exceptional position gives it for smuggling he thinks it would be the part of a friendly power to make concessions even though unimposed by international duty. The question at once arises, are these the real or even the principal reasons for the method of collecting his duties which the Hoppo has adopted? Is the real reason not the venality and corruptibility of his own minor officials at the outports, and, knowing this, does he not try to retain the whole of the collecting in his own hands so that the duties may reach him with as little diminution as possible? In his despatch Sir Brooke Robertson states that "what is now occurring in Hongkong is but a repetition of what occurred in the open Chinese ports some years since, and before the foreign inspectorate system was established. There was a constant squabble between the merchants and the Native Customs about the payment of duties; smuggling was rife and the authorities were paralyzed." Why was this? Was it because the authorities had not force sufficient to make good their claims, or was it because their employés received bribes and winked at the passage of larger quantities of goods than had paid duty, and the authorities could not act for want of information? The despatch goes on, "But, with the establishment of Foreign Custom Houses, order succeeded disorder, and such scandals are now unknown." This argument points directly to the establishment of a Foreign Customs at every Chinese port, and if so the annoyance to Hongkong might be done away with, simply from the honesty of the new employés. It certainly does appear to be a hard measure to this Colony, that it should not only suffer great annoyance on account of the official vices of its neighbours, but also be asked on the very same ground to make concessions that are not imposed by international duty. It is to be hoped that the Earl of Carnarvon will reconsider his views upon this subject, and not allow duties to be collected in Hongkong when the reasons advanced for doing so are quite insufficient.

The Earl of Carnarvon does not state in his despatch the extent of the concession to the Chinese which he recommends. Is the payment of duties to the Consul to be optional, or are they to be enforced by the Hongkong tribunals on his application? This last proposition is so unheard of that it appears to me that the mere statement of it is sufficient to render its discussion unnecessary. If the payment of duties is to be optional, beyond its being a facility to the junk traders to be able to pay these duties in the Colony, I fail to see that the establishment of a Consul here will benefit the Chinese authorities in the smallest degree, or enable them to reduce the expenses of maintaining the large number of cruizers they require. If the payment of duties is optional, trade will go on just as at present, and the same number of cruizers will be required to repress smuggling, so that the appointment of a Consul will have failed to attain the object for which it was intended.

Sir Brooke Robertson closes his despatch thus:—"The Colonists may rest assured that the Canton Government will not remove the blockade to meet their convenience, or without the substitution of some plan by which the payment of Imperial dues can be secured." Previously he quotes approvingly the XIII., XIV., and XV. articles of the Treaty of Nanking, by which it was stipulated that Chinese purchasing goods at Hongkong must get a pass for the carrying junk from the port to which it was proceeding—that a British officer was to be appointed at Hongkong to examine the registers and passes of all Chinese vessels frequenting the port, and if any vessel was not possessed of a pass, she was not to be allowed to trade, and a report of the circumstance was to be made to the Chinese Authorities, and that monthly returns of the passes granted to vessels proceeding to Hongkong from Chinese ports, with the nature of their cargoes, were to be communicated to the proper British officer at Hongkong, and he in return was to communicate similar particulars to the Chinese Authorities regarding vessels leaving Hongkong, and the object of these returns is stated to be that all clandestine trade may be averted. The Treaty of Nanking was abrogated by that of Tientsin in 1858, and these stipulations fell with it, with the result, according to Sir Brooke Robertson, that smuggling prospered at Hongkong, and the Canton Government was driven to take the action now complained of. The Consul appears to be enamoured of the so-called blockade system, possibly from having had something to do with its paternity, although his annoyance is evident at the amount of trouble the Hongkong Government insist upon giving him, but he makes no suggestions for its removal unless the favourable manner in which he refers to the above Articles of the Treaty of Nanking may be taken as an indication of what he considers to be one method of securing payment of Imperial dues.

Sir Arthur Kennedy, in his despatch, suggests the appointment of a mixed tribunal to hold its sittings in Hongkong or Chinese Kowloon, for the trial of all junks seized, and the establishment of a branch of the Foreign Customs Inspectorate in Hongkong, provided the Cruizers be withdrawn. The first of these suggestions would probably be very advantageous to legitimate traders, as a mixed tribunal would scarcely be likely to order the confiscation of goods properly manifested, on account of the malpractices of the junk owner, or other shippers,—a liability to which they are at present subject. The second suggestion is decidedly preferable to having a native Chinese Consul, but there is the same difficulty, that unless the Hongkong tribunals enforce the payment of duties, its establishment will not effect the end for which it has been set up, viz., the reduction of the expense of maintaining the cruizers.

The suggestion I have to offer for the solution of the difficulty is a modification of the above quoted articles of the Treaty of Nanking, with the addition of a mixed tribunal for the trial of all cases of alleged infraction of the Revenue laws by Hongkong-owned junks. Instead of a British official undertaking the duty of receiving and sending advices of entries at the Harbour Master's office, we would have the proposed branch of the Foreign Customs, which should not collect duties, but merely receive fees for attaching official seals like the American Consul. The expense of maintaining the cruizers must undoubtedly be great, seeing that it forms a special ground of complaint, and the expectation of being able to reduce it is the principal reason given for the desire to establish a Chinese agent in Hongkong. The fleet of cruizers might almost entirely be done away with by the establishment of a line of telegraph along the entire coast of Kwangtung, with head-quarters at Canton and direct communication with Hongkong. The Harbour-master's office is open for inspection, and the entrances and clearances of junks could be obtained every day, or for that part of it twice a day if necessary, and these could be telegraphed to Canton and also to the port of destination. A copy of the manifest would require to be lodged at the Hongkong Agency for transmission to Canton, and the Hoppo would thus have a check upon his subordinates at the out ports. Should a junk not make its appearance at the port for which she cleared, it would be *prima facie* evidence of smuggling, and she might be declared liable to seizure at any future time when found in Chinese waters, unless a satisfactory reason for her non-appearance were given. The arrival of a junk at Hongkong when reported at Canton would also be a check upon the officials at the out ports, because if her clearance were not reported by them together with the amount of duty paid, a demand could at once be made by the Hoppo for an explanation. To facilitate the collection of Revenue in Great Britain, dutiable goods are forbidden to be imported except at certain places. There is no reason whatever why the Chinese should be forbidden to adopt precisely the same means to facilitate the collection of their Revenue, but in the negotiations which now appear to be inevitable, care must be taken that from no spirit of too great parsimony the number of these *quasi* open ports should be unduly limited by the Chinese authorities. The only additional thing required, it appears to me, to render the collection of Imperial dues secure is to refuse port clearances at the Harbour Master's office to any junk that has not previously obtained a clearance from the Branch Customs, but the only ground for refusal of a clearance by the Customs must be that the junk has on some previous occasion cleared for a port and not made her appearance there.

I have sketched out this plan to show that there is no necessity for making any concessions not imposed by international duty, such as the enforcement of the Revenue laws of China in Hongkong would undoubtedly be, and which is plainly indicated by the Earl of Carnarvon as being a concession he is not unwilling to make. By this plan we concede the establishment of a *quasi* Chinese Consul, and the refusal of port clearances to *prima facie* smugglers, and in return we get rid of the annoyance and irritation of the blockade by the removal of the cruizers and taxing stations just outside the harbour, and the appointment of a mixed tribunal for the trial of all cases connected with Hongkong-owned junks. The concessions must not be all on one side, and if we make the two first concessions, it must be clearly understood that it is in return for the concession of the two last points to us.

In his despatch, Sir Brooke Robertson shows very clearly how diametrically opposite are the two courses of policy at present contending for mastery. He says, "I am aware that it is the opinion of the Governor of Hongkong that the interests of any of the respectable members of the native community should be protected as far as possible, but I am inclined to think there is an element of danger in this to our amicable relations with the Chinese Government, and that it would be better not to interfere in any Chinese matter occurring beyond the Colonial jurisdiction." The Hongkong community is entitled also to have these two questions fully discussed, and to know which is to prevail. A generation has passed away since Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain, and there are now many Chinese who are British subjects. So far as I know there is nothing to hinder such men from carrying on a junk trade, and it seems to me that the Consul would take a very summary method of depriving them of the benefits of their nationality, merely because they wore a pigtail, if his views were to prevail. The *Chin Romanus* feeling does exist among the Straits Chinese who are here. It will doubtless grow among the Hongkong Chinese; and it would be a most disastrous policy to do anything which would weaken or retard the growth of such a feeling.

I am, Yours faithfully,
D.W.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

A THEOLOGICAL QUESTION SETTLED.

The *San Francisco Alta* tells the following:—"A man died recently at Sutor Creek who had never adhered to any particular belief in any specified system of religion, but who bore the reputation of being a liberal, kind-hearted man and good citizen. A minister was requested to conduct the funeral services, but the good man, during his discourse, said in effect that the deceased had not the least chance of salvation, but had made a bee line for the hot place. Those who heard this were very indignant, and that evening a party of men went to the minister's house, dragged him out of bed, and put a rope round his neck, declaring they would hang him. He begged hard for life, and finally retracted the aspersions he had cast upon the dece

NEW TREATY WITH KHIVA.—EXCLUSION OF EUROPEAN MERCHANTS.

According to information received from St. Petersburg, Russia has made a treaty with the Khan of Khiva excluding all European merchants, not being Russian subjects, from the district of the Oxus. It is added that she purposes to enter into a similar treaty with Bokhara, but finds difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, attributed to English influence, which has recently been increasing in Central Asia.

SALMON IN AUSTRALIAN RIVERS.

We noticed the other day that some satisfactory news had been received regarding the acclimatization of salmonidæ in the rivers of Australia and New Zealand, which, if it does not actually prove that the "salmonization" of these colonial waters has as yet been accomplished, is of such a nature as to give hope that the experiment will eventually succeed. A correspondent, writing from Victoria, says that "A little stranger was found in the waters of the Mitchell River a few days ago, which proved on examination to be a real live salmon," while at Hobart Town the capture of a supposed salmon appears to have created quite a sensation. "I was nearly forgetting," writes a correspondent in Tasmania, "the most important event of the month. My chief assistant and party caught a veritable salmon in the salt water while seining at night, and it eventually came into my hands. About a hundred and fifty people came in during the morning to see the fish. It is needless to say it was cooked and eaten; it was only about 2 lbs., but the rich aroma when the lid was lifted from the steamer was most unmistakable, and the flavour delicious. It caused quite a sensation. A number of others leaped over the net, and the night following another was caught near the same place." Recollecting the mistakes which have been made on previous occasions by colonial naturalists as to the identity of certain fish, we must, of course, receive the above information with some reservation and doubt. If, however, we cannot as yet pronounce definitely as to the successful introduction of Salmo salar into colonial waters, the acclimatization of trout may, we think, be pronounced an accomplished fact. From various districts the capture of fine trout in goodly numbers has been reported from time to time, and wherever they have been introduced they are said to be increasing rapidly, and promise shortly to become very plentiful. A cargo of salmon and troutengge, gathered under the direction of Mr. Buckland, which were shipped in the *Tuxaru*, are about now due in New Zealand, the rivers of which are said to be more suitable for the cultivation of migratory fair than those of Australia.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WRITERS' WIVES.

There was one thing very sure; she didn't think "she would ever have a literary man for a husband!" Poor young woman! According to her light and her experience, she was right. Perhaps her notion of what constitutes a literary man was a little confused, and she did not comprehend that even as there is a variety of character among cordwainers and carpenters and tinkers and tailors and all other men of handicraft, so all the pliers of pens and wasters of ink and of midnight oil, are not trimmed by way of training after a Procrustean method. All sorts go to make up the miscellaneous guild. It includes genius without wisdom and wisdom without genius, and a quite unsubstantial success sometimes germinates into a dreadfully substantial sanity. But men of letters, we beg permission to say, are not as a matter of course fretful, conceited, and arrogant, nor do they invariably nag their wives, quarrel with their breakfasts, fuss about the beds in which they are to sleep, neglect their families and make themselves generally and particularly insufferable. On the other hand, it may be observed that a coalheaver or a railway navvy, who never penned a stanza when he should have been shovelling, may be betrayed when in a high state of beer into shaking his fist at his trembling spouse, and making as much of a "muss" as if he were in the constant habit of contributing poetry to the monthly magazines and had risen to be the life and light of three or four lecture bureaus. He is none the less nor the more a brute and a bully because the policeman makes short work of him, while his fate consigns him to the promiscuous ranks of obscure and inglorious blackguards. Certainly it is to his credit that he is coarse and cruel without the aggravation of a theory, and teases his wife and scares his children in accordance with no philosophical discovery. There is no human pretension more repulsive, no sham harder for the good-natured to extenuate than a thin lacker of false refinement, for it is like the varnish which brings out the obscure colour of a picture, and is never at the command of a small soul and an uncertain temper. Even a really great man like Rousseau is merely ridiculous in his moods and tantrums; nor do we think that Lord Byron cuts a very honourable figure in the story of his short domestic life. "Do I disturb you, Byron?" said my lady. "Damnably!" answered his lordship, exactly as a fuddled porter might under the circumstances. It wouldn't be pretty in a poet; it wouldn't be pretty in a porter, but in neither case would genius prompt such a brutal reply.

There is nobody in the least acquainted with the minor history of literature who does not know that its professors have frequently been excellent husbands and fathers, in spite of the irritability which, since the time of Horace, has been attributed at least to the poets. It has been nothing unusual for distinguished writers to marry women of no remarkable literary cultivation, and to be very much their humble servants to the end of the matrimonial career. There is no evidence that Shakespeare was other than a good husband to his elderly consort; Milton with his austere temperament should never have married at all; the prettiest letters in the world are those which poor Steele used to send to his lady; Addison in his domestic relations was the tormented party, and many a time he must have cursed the folly which sent him to the peerage for a helpmate. In modern days we find Wordsworth happily married; Southey devoted to his first wife, who was far from being a literary woman; Moore, exceedingly fond of his "Bessie," though he was a little given to meandering, as became the minstrel of love and wine; Shelley, after his first unfortunate marriage, extremely fortunate in his second nuptials; Godwin, with very wrong and absurd theories of marriage, an excellent husband; while the domestic happiness of many literary men still living is known to all who are interested in such matters. The felicity of hearth and home depends to a great extent upon good sense; and, notwithstanding all public prejudices to the contrary, we believe that genuine genius seldom lacks a large measure of that quality. Nobody understands his own foibles and weaknesses, if happily he may fall into them, better than the man of letters. He may, like the rest of mankind, be wayward and erratic; his gifts, however great, have brought him no immunity from temptations and from errors to which all are exposed; he is usually in the public eye, his every action vigilantly watched and remorselessly criticised; but those who suppose that he does not experience the repentance, the chagrin, and the regret which are the lot of meaner natures, know nothing of the problem which they undertake to solve, nor of the character which they are swift to censure, while above all they are ignorant of that divine charity which vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up.

If the literary character is to be sternly judged, we insist that it should be according to its best examples. Nobody confounds the great commander at the head of an army with the crowd of cooks, sutlers, grooms, and plunderers in the rear. Such an example we may venture to allude to. The wife of Sir Walter Scott was one of the simplest of womankind. It is not at all certain that she ever in the least comprehended the character of that glory which his ability, his untiring industry, and his great, genial nature had brought to the gentleman who was hardly more than an obscure Edinburgh writer when he married her. Though she said things almost childish before his great company—and he kept company in his day quite as good as any in the City of Brooklyn—the baronet never for a moment lost his equanimity, but was always as kind, as respectful, as loving, and tender towards her as if she had possessed the genius of Sappho and the learning of Anna Comnena. The record of her death, written in his diary when his fortunes were shattered and the proud man was looking bankruptcy in the face and sternly defying it, is a terribly pathetic disclosure of desolation and agony. He loved her though she was not a genius—perhaps if she had been such, he might not have loved her at all. It would have been a bold thing to speak disrespectfully of Lady Scott in the presence of her husband. But then perhaps the author of Waverley was not a genius.—*New York Tribune.*

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

It is rather remarkable that while the French papers are flooded with suggestions as to imaginary devices for preserving life miles above the earth, and while the Belgian men of science, stimulated by the recent balloon sensation, are announcing to the world apparatus of various kinds for enabling men to breathe at high altitudes, there should be exhibiting in England a respirator destined to fulfil the far more important duty of saving life at great depths beneath the sea. If the former inventions are ingenious, as perhaps, they may be, they are never likely to serve any useful purpose, unless it be considered useful to flatter the vanity of reckless adventurers in the fulsome style adopted by the Paris Press. But an invention which has for its object the preservation of life under the sea has a very different claim to recognition, and this is the object of the "Denayrouze aspirator," which has lately been tried with so much success in numberless cases of wrecks. The directors of the Alexandra Palace have thought so highly of the invention as to construct for the special exhibition of the apparatus and process a house in the most accessible part of their extensive grounds. Here a tank is fitted up with glass windows, through which spectators will be able to look, and the most experienced diver belonging to the firm, Mr. Halloran, will show to all who take any interest in the matter how long and with how little inconvenience to himself he can remain and work actively beneath the water. The diving dress worn by this successful diver is arranged on very much the same plan as that adopted in fortifying men against the effects of fire. The "respirator" has not only in water, but in the midst of all sorts of noxious vapours, and even in the midst of a fire, stood the test without any flinching or any serious injury on the part of Mr. Halloran. One of the peculiarities of the apparatus is that by means of it a conversation can be carried on between the performer and those who are above the sea or outside the burning building. The other merits of the system are properly intelligible only after the inspection of the performances. But the directors of the new palace probably reckon safely upon the chance of a great popular appreciation of the display. No one is compelled to go up in a balloon to an absurd and dangerous height, and if he does so, his death is upon his own head. But many are, without any fault of their own, immersed in deep water or surrounded by flames and igneous vapours. The system gives them the hope of effectual aid; and that is a merit which no people, and least of all the English, are likely to underrate.—*Globe.*

An International Potato Exhibition is announced at the Alexandra Palace for next Michaelmas. The committee is presided over by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis, and over £100 will be given away in prizes.

A curious discovery has been made in cutting a trench for the new railway from Aix to Marseilles. Near a place called La Rotonde the workmen came on a bed of fossil oysters, of very large size and oblong form and easily recognisable.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½ to 4/1¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 228
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 228
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$25 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$810 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$192 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$480 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$142 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$160 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—Par, nominal.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$57½ per cent. discount.

SALES ON JUNE 8TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Fungus, 50 bags, at $22.40, by Kwong-hing-wo to travelling trader.
Melon Seeds, 100 bags, at $4.80, by Kwong-hing-wo to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $81.00, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 40 bags, at $9.80, by Hang-tai to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $6.50, by Hop-hing to local trader.
Hams, 5 packages, at Tls. 17.0.0.0, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.
White Pepper, 10 bags, at $17.40, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.
Brown Sugar, 100 bags, at $3.25, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.

(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
5m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. fly 925 June 15

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 17, Wyndham Street, next to the *Daily Press* Office.

ED. CHASTEL.
480 Hongkong, 24th March, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON	Denbighshire	Williams	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	St. Andrew's Castle	Malcolm	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	A. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Whampoa	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Hollander	Van der Eb	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 5th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Great Republic (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Zambesi (str.)	Oates		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Djemnah (str.)	Flambeau		Messageries Maritimes	On 12th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Adria (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. BRISBANE, &c.	Singapore (str.)	Peake	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 18th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Delia	Basozabal	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Balbina	Miranda	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud		A. MacG. Heaton	On 11th inst., at 11 A.M.
Do.	Formosa (str.)	Blanco		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On 11th inst.
Do.	Loo-ee-moon (str.)	Forrest	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
ILOILO *via* MANILA	Gravina	Pico	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Matadon (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Venetia (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

For Sale.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.

Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.

New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.

PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.

New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.

Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.

JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.

The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

VICHY WATER,
SPRINGS.
CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE HAUTERIVE, MESDAMES, and HOPITAL, $12 per Case of 50 Bottles. Apply to

ED. CHASTEL,
17, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 742 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE,
TINTO,
MOSCATEL,
SHERRY (Dry),
MALAGA,
in Quarter Casks, and
BORDEAUX, in Casks.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 603 Hongkong, 20th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FERRES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.

Apply to

DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

IAKOSIMA COAL at $8 per Ton, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Apply to

THOS. G. GLOVER,
East Point.
587 Hongkong, 16th April, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DANISH BUTTER, in 1, 2, and 5 lb. Tins.
AMERICAN Do. in 2 lb. Tins.
YORK HAMS.
From John Moir & Son.
PICKLES, Assorted.
Do. West India (Hot.)
KIPPERED HERRINGS, 1 lb.
FRIED SOLES, 1 lb.
STEWED EELS, 1 lb.
FINDON HADDOCKS, 1 lb.
HERRINGS *a la* SARDINES, 1 lb.
KIPPERED SALMON.
SALMON CUTLETS.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
BRISKET OF BEEF, in Tins.
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
OXFORD Do.
JAMS, Assorted.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
FRENCH PLUMS.
STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.
TART FRUITS, Assorted.
EPPS' COCOA.
JORDAN ALMONDS.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
From Crosse & Blackwell.
POTTED MEATS, Assorted.
CALF'S FOOT JELLY.
Assorted JELLIES.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
COCOA and MILK.

MANILA CIGARS, Cavite and Fortin.
GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.
343 Hongkong, 1st June, 1875.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS,
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN
and by whom

ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED

and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANGTUNG,"

Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th instant at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 874 Hongkong, 7th June, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Blanco, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
5d 886 Hongkong, 7th June, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS"

will be despatched on or about the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
875 Hongkong, 7th June, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY, *to land Mails and Passengers.)*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"SINGAPORE,"

Captain Peake, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
13d 876 Hongkong, 7th June, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the *Venetia* with the next English Mails.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1875. [877

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VENETIA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mails.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1875. [878

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ADRIA"

will leave for the above places with immediate despatch, calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1875. [854

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Dutch Bark

"HOLLANDER,"

Van der Eb, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
894 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

FOR LONDON,

To follow the "Denbighshire."

THE A 1 British Barque

"ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE,"

Malcolm, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton and Macao.
tf 862 Hongkong, 4th June, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Williams, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton and Macao.
tf 698 Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A 1 German Barque

"A. E. VIDAL,"

Angelbeck, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 801 Hongkong, 25th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"DELIA,"

Captain Basozabal, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 709 Hongkong, 10th May, 1875.

FOR ILOILO *via* MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"GRAVINA,"

Pico, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 744 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"BALBINA,"

Captain Miranda, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 714 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th June, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DJEMNAH*," Commandant FLAMBEAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above Places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 11th June, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA AND OVERLAND, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA and OVERLAND.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ZAMBESI*," Captain OATES, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 19th June, at Noon, proceeding to Southampton and London *via* Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 18th June.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 5th July, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 4th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 5th, 1875.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *HINDOSTAN*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 30th May, and Hongkong 5th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London, *via* the Suez Canal, until further notice.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Saigon.—Per *Egeria*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Loo-ee-moon*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila and Iloilo.—Per Spanish brig *Gravina*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Dunda*, to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Singapore*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M. Correspondence for New Zealand cannot be forwarded by this opportunity.

MA

Extracts.

REMONSTRANCE.

BY A LIBERAL MEMBER ON RECEIVING MR. ADAM'S CIRCULAR, WHICH RUNS AS FOLLOWS:—

"April 15th, 1875.

"Dear Sir,—As considerable expense is incurred in lithographing and sending out circulars, and other business relating to Parliamentary attendance, I have authorised my messenger (W. B. Dunthorn) to wait upon you and ask you to be good enough to contribute 1/- towards the defraying of these expenses.

"Yours truly, W. P. ADAM."

The light of other days has fled,
Dark shadows o'er me fall,
I cannot drive it from my head
That Dunthorn soon may call.

Sent forth at Adam's stern command,
He plods his weary round,
Exacting from each Liberal hand
The regulation pound.

That pound—so far as it appears—
Will bring but poor return;
Indeed, it's said that some have fears
About the whole concern.

They fear 'twill be in vain to keep
The coach upon its wheels,
In spite of Adam's faithful whips,
And Dunthorn's strong appeals.

Last year I paid my humble pound,
When called upon by "Dunny,"
But I could never see good ground
For parting with my money.

No interest's paid, as I have said,
Upon the constant "call";
And must we thus be yearly bled
For no return at all?

Our "capital" is growing less,
Our credit falling fast,
Our shareholders are leaving us;
It really cannot last.

Dear Adam, cease to send him round—
It is no good at all;
I will not pay another pound
If he next year should call.

We've "calls" enough forsooth, to pay
("Tis true, I am not fanning),
So let your Dunthorn stay away,
And cease his constant "Dunning."

Large Liberal "calls"—I tell you true—
These party ties entail;
Don't add a "call" on temper, too,
Lest, haply, it might fail.

The "calls" on patience and on time
We pay—with some regret—
While "calls" on brain, and thought, and mind,
By some are never met.

But hitherto we've paid most "calls"
Whenever they were due;
Now, when you're taken all besides,
Don't take our money too.

'Twere best to wind the business up
Without undue delay;
But then, poor Dunthorn, what of him?
He can't be sent away.

Ah! luckily a thought occurs,
Which seems the case to meet—
As chaplain he shall take his place
Within the Arctic fleet.

His conduct always well has stood,
His doctrine's clear and sound;
The fleet will gain a chaplain good,
And we shall save a pound.

Examiner.

GIRL AND WIFE.

Who has not seen with half wonder the sudden developments of a young couple when once they have become father and mother? A few days ago—yesterday it seems—and they were almost children. The young wife was a girl with all the joyous carelessness and heedless buoyancy of a child; but a marvellous transformation takes place. There may be the same vivacity and spirit, but all is calmer, deeper, stronger. She becomes a mother. She has entered a new world, and is endued with new powers. A wise providence has taken the place of thoughtlessness, a firm self-reliance that of helpless dependence, an unfitting energy that of dreamy inactivity. The girl has suddenly become a woman, challenging your respect with your admiration.

OUR TELL-TALE LIPS.

I have noticed that the lips become more or less contracted in the course of years, in proportion as they are accustomed to express good humor and generosity, or peevishness and a contracted mind. Remark the effort which a moment of ill-temper or grudgingness has upon the lips, and judge what may be expected from an habitual series of such movements. Remark the reverse, and make a similar judgment. The mouth is the lankest part of the face; it can't in the least conceal its sensations. We can neither hide ill-temper with it, nor good; we can affect what we please, but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause it will only make our observers resent the endeavor to impose upon them. The mouth is the seat of one class of emotions, as the eyes are of another; or, rather, it expresses the emotions, but in great detail and with a more irrepressible tendency to be in motion. It is the region of smiles and dimples, and of a trembling tenderness; of a sharp sorrow, or a full-breathing joy; of candor, of reserve, of anxious care, or liberal sympathy. The mouth, out of its many sensibilities, may be fancied throwing up one great expression into the eye—as many lights in a city reflect broad luster into the heavens.—*Phrenological Journal.*

CAREER OF AN ETHER-INHALER.

A man, aged 32, was taken to a Berlin hospital complaining of general debility, loss of appetite, and muscular tremors. No internal disease was detected on examination beyond a slight enlargement of the liver; but the filthy and abject appearance of the patient was curiously in contrast with his educated speech, when he explained that what at first was supposed to be the strong alcoholic smell of his breath was really due to ether. It turned out, in fact, that this unfortunate wretch, in the endeavours which he had been making for years past to cultivate his emotions by means of ether, had succeeded in reducing himself from an honourable position to his present deplorable state. Formerly, he was a man of temperate habits, free from excess of any kind, and much engaged in philosophical and æsthetic studies. He had gone through his university examinations with honour, and his future prospects were encouraging. In December, 1865, he first inhaled from two ounces to two ounces and a half of sulphuric ether, which he poured upon his pocket-handkerchief while lying on a sofa alone in his room. He soon became unconscious, and a series of vivid illusory pictures, chiefly of a mystical character, succeeded each other, in utter defiance of all ideas of time and space; so that, while he had seemed to have lived through interminable ages, he found on awaking that he had scarcely slept a quarter of an hour. He could not rest content with his first experiment, but he found the dreamland which he conjured up was by no means so rich in pictorial effect as that produced by his first narcosis, however large and repeated the doses of ether might be. The inhalation soon became a habit, and from being sparingly indulged in was transformed into an irresistible propensity, all the original aspirations after the lofty and eternal having given way to the craving for a merely sensuous stimulus. At first only otherising himself in his own room, this soon ceased to satisfy him, and, with his handkerchief saturated with ether applied to his mouth and nose, he staggered through the streets from one apothecary to another, in order to purchase small quantities of ether, as the large quantities which he at last found requisite to produce complete narcosis were not permitted to be sold. Driven from his abode through the disgust given to other lodgers by the smell of the ether, and refused supplies by the apothecaries, he became a wandering wretch, seeking shelter where he could, until at last his exhausted power compelled him to accept the aid of the hospital.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

THE POWER OF THE KEYS.

"We have heard of the key of the street—a dismal possession. There is the key of a heart's secret (for hearts come into the world, some locked, some flapping wide; and day by day the keys are forged that are to open them, or close them up for ever), and the key of the cupboard where the skeleton is hidden; and besides all these ghost keys, there are the real keys in the iron, and if they belong to dreamland it is by association only. You may see them rusting in any old second-hand dealer's shop, among cracked china and worm-eaten furniture, and faded stuff and torn lace. You may buy them for a few pence to dream over, to jingle, to melt away, to do anything with but lock and unlock the doors and caskets to which they once belonged. Here is the key of the old house which was burnt down long ago, and the key of the spinet where such sweet music lived and streamed out at the touch of the ladies' white fingers. The music is circling still in distant realms, so philosophers tell us; the lady is dead, the spinet, too, has vanished, but here is the key! It means nothing now, no more than the key of the casket where the letters used to be locked away. These happened to be the keys of a home once warm with firelight, and sunlight, and loving looks. The sun still shone upon the walls, the fires still burnt upon the hearth, but the home was cold for all the hot summer's sun, and the love seemed turned to dry tears and bitter salt. The keys lie in the work-basket, covered over with many shreds of tangled silk, with half-finished tattings and trimmings with half-strung beads, scraps of thyme fitted down on stray fly-leaves or card-bobbins; a half-finished fillet of a silken purse. Sometimes two soft brown hands came feeling at the half-open basket, pulling out long threads of coloured silk from the tangle: they are Fanny Travers's curious little hands, with gentle, quick fingers. The work-basket stands in a recess, where all day long Fanny Travers's bird has been chirping, piping, whistling in a cage, hanging high up above the great city, from a window cut deep in the thickness of the palace wall."—*From "Blue Beard's Keys and Other Stories" by Miss Thackeray.*

MICHAEL ANGELO AND VITTORIA COLONNA.

The love between Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna has been the subject of numerous speculations. It was, however, the flower of his maturer years, and the most natural explanation of it is the simplest. She was the single woman in his long and varied journey through life who sympathized fully with his intellectual and moral longings, and though her heart lay buried in the grave with her dead husband, was proud of being the inspiration of a man like Michael Angelo. "Often," says Condivi, "have I heard Michael Angelo treat of love, and he was wont to speak of it altogether in the spirit of Plato. I can truly say, after having so long and so intimately lived with him, that I never heard proceed from that mouth any but the purest sentiments, and such as tended to repress in youth every irregular and unbridled desire. And that no impure thoughts found place in his mind is evident from this, that he not only admired human beauty, but universally everything beautiful; a beautiful horse or dog, a beautiful landscape and plant, a beautiful mountain and forest, a beautiful situation, and, in short, every beautiful thing that can be imagined, surveying it with the most animated delight, and extracting pleasure from the beauties of nature, as bees do the honey from flowers." Attempting to measure a nature like his with the scale of conventialities which pass current ordinarily, is like attempting to measure the orbit of a comet with a pocket rule.

It appears that Michael Angelo and Vittoria met personally first in 1536, at which time he was sixty-two and she forty-six. They had previously heard of each other, and respected each other. Of their friendship a most welcome source of information has been discovered within a few years past. Count Raczynsky found in one of the Lisbon libraries a manuscript journal written by a miniature painter, Francisco d'Ollanda by name, who was sent to Italy by the King of Portugal, and wrote an account of what he saw while there. His manuscript was dated 1549, and speaks of a series of visits he paid to Vittoria Colonna, where he met Michael Angelo, and details at length the conversation which passed. Count Raczynski translated a portion of the manuscript, and published it in a work of his upon art, in Portugal. The manuscript, it appears, has since been lost. The account is reproduced in Grimm's *Life of Michael Angelo*. The conversations took place in the little church of San Silvostro, on Monte Cavallo, where the company remained after the service on Sunday and discoursed art. It is an admirable picture of the society in which Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna were the central figures, and is none the less so from its evident authenticity, and the naturalness with which the account is given.

Vittoria died in 1547, and Michael Angelo survived her seventeen lonely years. He said to Condivi that he was with her to the last, and that he repented nothing so much as having only kissed her hand, and not her forehead and cheeks also, when he was with her at her last hour. The last years of his life were his most prolific ones, and it is wonderful with what rapidity he sent out plan after plan. He seemed in work alone to find an escape from the consciousness of his loss, until worn out, he died on the 18th of February, 1546, between three and four in the afternoon, in the ninetieth year of his age.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 335

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital }	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—

40 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.

1043 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 28th August, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.

1v 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

tf 1363 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 5th June, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per 100 lbs.	$105.00 a 112.00
" 28 a 32	"	112.50 a 118.00
" 36 a 42	"	118.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.70 a 1.85
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.00 a 2.05
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.20
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 x 60 reed	"	2.10 a 2.25
" 64 x 68	"	2.50 a 2.55
" 68 x 80	"	2.80 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40	"	3.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lb.	"	1.75 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.10 a 2.18
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.60 a 3.65
DYED BROCADES Do.	"	3.70 a 3.85
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.84
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.19 a 0.20
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.21 a 0.22
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.05 a 9.10
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" *HH* Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted	"	8.50 a 8.60
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	18.00 a 18.50
" S	"	18.70 a 19.00
" *BBB*	"	19.50 a 20.00
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.30 a 3.40
" Hoop	"	3.85 a 4.20
" Bar	"	3.30 a 3.55
" Wire	"	7.90 a 8.15
LEAD	"	7.50 a 7.80
STEEL, English	per tub	5.40 a 5.50
" Swedish	"	5.60 a 5.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	22.30 a 23.80
TIN PLATES	per box	7.83 a 8.10
SPELTER METAL	per picul	24.00 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	115.00 a —
" American	"	118.00 a —
SPELTER	"	6.50 a 7.00

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.00 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Tientsin	"	13.80 a 14.00
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 16.20
" Bengal	"	13.00 a 16.20
ALUM	"	1.50 a 1.75
ENGLEWOOD, white	"	4.30 a 4.40
" Black	"	3.32 a 3.55
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.53 a 1.56
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.83 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.53 a 1.54
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a 6.00
COALS, Apolay	per ton.	
" English steam	"	11.75 a 12.75
" Sydney	"	9.75 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.20 a 3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.60 a 5.80
" Banjar	"	4.10 a 4.22
PEPPER, White	"	17.00 a 17.20
" Black	"	9.50 a 9.80
BETEL NUT	"	1.50 a 1.75
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.30
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.30 a 2.35
FLOUR, American per barrel of 200 lbs.		5.81 a 5.90
" " of 100 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.62
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.18 a 1.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.30 a 1.33
" California	"	2.25 a 2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.45 a 6.85
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.70 a 4.85
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.65
" Candy	"	9.75 a 9.98
CAMPHOR, packed	"	12.75 a 13.00
PRINT, White	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Green	"	2.70 a 2.87
" Black	"	1.68 a 1.70
" Yellow	"	1.65 a 1.67
MUSHROOMS	"	40.00 a 45.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a 2.40
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	7.65 a 8.10
" " small	"	5.72 a 5.40
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.60 a 7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White	"	11.50 a 11.70
" " Hankow	"	81.00 a 82.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adria	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	Singapore, &c.
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Asia	J. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Duns	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Hop Kee	
Egeria	J. Entwisle	Ger. str	1087	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Flamingo	Coubie	Brit. str	1209	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Galatea	Johannsen	Brit. str	1230	Wm. Pustau & Co	London, &c.
Glamis Castle	J. Rajson	Brit. str	1538	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Great Republic	H. C. Dearborn	Amr. str	3381	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Gwalior	N. W. Haselwood	Brit. str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Hindostan	Matthewson	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Gary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang §	Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kwangtung	G. D. Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Leonor		Span. str	393		Repairing
Leyte	Zubiarquirre	Span. str	218	A. MacG. Heaton	
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Briley & Co	Manila
Medina	Kenk	Brit. str	729	Kwong-him-wo	
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	Foochow
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	Repairing
Pernambuco	W. Hyde	Brit. str	642	Melchers & Co	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Poyang		Brit. str	821	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Sunk
Singapore	Peake	Brit. str	964	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Sorsogon	Lizarza	Span. str	174	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Thales	M. Young	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Yangtsze	R. Cass	Brit. str	788	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Laid up

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Admiral Protet	Partridge	Brit. bk	357	Chinese	Singapore
Anna	W. Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Auguste	P. Rüs	Ger. bg	274	Siemssen & Co	
Balbina	T. G. Miranda	Span. bk	501	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Belle Sauvage	Simpson	Brit. sh	890	Broadbear, Athony & Co	
Black Prince	W. Inglis	Brit. sh	750	Turner & Co	
Burnside	E. Pendergrass	Amr. bk	464	D. Lapraik & Co	
Caton	Massiot	Fren. bg	229	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow
Carl Ritter	H. C. Leuzen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	Touron
Cap Horn	G. Green	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Carl	Thompson	Ger. bk	265	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Ceylon	J. G. Reynolds	Brit. bk	590	Melchers & Co	
Corinne	M. Gorman	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Cornwia	J. T. R. Morrell	Brit. sh	789	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Daylight	P. Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Delia	E. de Basozabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	Manila
Diamant	Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Dilharree	R. McNeilly	Brit. bk	1293	Order	
Dora	F. Ytuarte	Span. bg	220	H. Kimr	
Dorothea	H. T. Möller	Ger. bk	620	Melchers & Co	
Edward James	T. J. Forbes	Amr. bk	528	Rozario & Co	Foochow
Elise	J. Hansen	Ger. bk	349	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow
Endymion	T. Richardson	Brit. sh	753	H. Kimr	
England's Glory	Wm. Knight	Brit. sh	751	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Friedrich Hartwig	G. Wolters	Ger. bk	345	Chinese	
George	Segelken	Ger. bk	750	Siemssen & Co	
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Order	
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Gravina	F. Pico	Span. bg	246	Remedios & Co	Manila
G. T. Ray	P. Fraser	Brit. bk	365	Hong Wang Sung	
Harwich	W. Dadfield	Brit. bk	614	Messageries Maritimes	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Master	
Hollander	M. J. Van der Eb	Dut. bk	565	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Hope	J. Cromar	Brit. bk	536	Chinese	
Jacobine	J. Hohlmann	Ger. bk	412	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Japan	H. Walter	Ger. bk	270	Order	
La Paix	C. Magnient	Fren. bk	449	Landstein & Co	Kronprindsessen
Louisa	H. Schierlok	Ger. sch	245	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Marmion	F. W. Jordan	Amr. bk	823	Jardine, Matheson & Co	San Francisco
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	990	Messageries Maritimes	
Min	J. Peters	Brit. bk	629	Melchers & Co	
Montego	J. Griffiths	Brit. bk	316	Order	
Norseman	Soderstrom	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Oceano	M. Arechavala	Span. bg	262	Remedios & Co	
Osaka	Lowe	Brit. bk	527	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Paco	F. Castro	Span. sch	207	Order	
Papa	N. Turring	Ger. bk	347	Wm. Pustau & Co	Bangkok
St. Andrews Castle	D. Malcolm	Brit. bk	635	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Santa Lucia	F. Llarca	Span. bk	380	Remedios & Co	
Sudan	A. C. Ossan	Ger. bk	304	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Tafinette	L. Jean	Fren. bk	350	Russell & Co	
Union	J. M. Nabarria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	
Varuna	C. Sachan	Ger. bk	483	Wieler & Co	
Wildwood	J. Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Rozario & Co	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Augustus	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	En route to Yokohama
Challenger	steam corvette	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	R. Turton	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Yokohama
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Foochow
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. G. Jones	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Hongkong
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Mecanoe	military hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Foochow
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Kobé
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Foochow
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F